CONSTRUING REALITY THROUGH IDEATIONAL METAFUNCTION ON CRAIG MOKHIBER'S RESIGNATION LETTER

THESIS

By:

Uzmatul Ulya

NIM: 200302110117

DEPARTEMENT OF ENGLIS LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAIM
MALANG
2024

CONSTRUING REALITY THROUGH IDEATIONAL METAFUNCTION ON CRAIG MOKHIBER'S RESIGNATION LETTER

THESIS

Presented to

Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S)

By:

Uzmatul Ulya

NIM: 200302110117

Advisor:

Habiba Al Umami, M.Hum.

NIP: 199008122019032018

**DEPARTEMENT OF ENGLIS LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAIM
MALANG
2024**

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled "**Construing Reality Through Ideational Metafunction on Craig Mokhiber's Rresignation Letter**" is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in references. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, 19 June 2024

The researcher

Uzmatul Ulya

NIM. 200302110117

iii

APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Uzmatul Ulya thesis entitled **"Construing Reality Through Ideational Metafunction on Craig Mokhiber's Rresignation Letter"** has been approved for thesis examination at Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S).

Malang, 19 June 2024

Approved by,

Advisor

Head of Department of English Literature,

Habiba Al Umami, M.Hum.
NIP: 199008122019032018

Ribut Wahyudi, M.Ed., Ph.D.
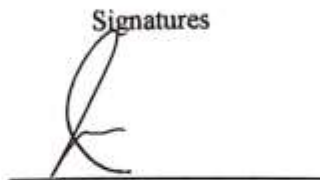NIP 198112052011011007

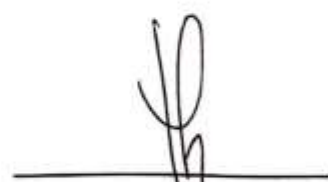Acknowledged by

Dean,

Dr. M. Faisol, M.Ag.
NIP 197411012003121003

LEGITIMATION SHEET

This is to certify that Uzmatul Ulya's thesis entitled **Construing Reality Through Ideational Metafunction on Craig Mokhiber's Rresignation Letter** has been approved by the Board of Examiners as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S). in Department of English Literature.

Malang, 19 June 2024

Board of Examiners

Signatures

1. Chair
    Dr. Agwin Degaf, M.A.
    NIP 198805232015031004

2. First Examiner
    Habiba Al Umami, M.Hum.
    NIP 199008122019032018

3. Second Examiner
    Deny Efita Nur Rakhmawati, M.Pd.
    NIP 198505302009122006

Approved by
Dean of Faculty of Humanities

Dr. M. Faisol, M.Ag.
NIP 197411012003121003

v

MOTTO

With Allah everything are possible. Believe that Allah is always with you and

definitely give you the best. Be grateful.

~Uzmatul Ulya

DEDICATION

This thesis is specially dedicated to my beloved parents, the late Mr. Ali Farhadi and Mrs. Siti Aisyah, who raised me with great love and always prayed for the best for me. In addition, I dedicate this thesis to the Government of Rembang Regency, especially the Education, Youth, and Sports Office of Rembang, which supported me with a Higher Education Scholarship during my education.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Alhamdulillahi Rabbil 'Alamin, Praise be to Allah SWT for the mercy and guidance so that the writing of my thesis entitled Construing Reality on Craig Mokhiber Resignation Letter can be completed properly. Shalawat and greetings be given to our Prophet Muhammad SAW who guided us from the dark ages of ignorance to a bright era. By always following him, may we be included in the ranks of his people and among those who are lucky to get his intercession. Aamiin Ya Rabbal 'Alamin.

The researcher realizes that the work on this thesis can be completed with all the prayers, motivation, guidance, and assistance from various parties. Therefore, with all humility, the researcher would like to thank profusely to: Prof. Dr. H.M Zainuddin, M.A., as Chancellor of Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang; Dr. M. Faisol, M.Ag., as the Dean of the Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang; Ribut Wahyudi, M.Ed., Ph.D., as Chair of the Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang; and Staff of Humanities Faculty, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, who supported the implementation of various agendas and academic activities up to the trial of this thesis.

To all Lecturers of the Humanities Faculty of Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang who have given lessons and knowledge to all of us. With sincere intentions, may all his deeds become part of worship to earn the pleasure of Allah SWT; Dr. Mundi Rahayu, M.Hum, as my academic advisor, who always provided motivation and advice to the researcher while I was studying at the Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang; Habiba Al Umami M.Hum., as my thesis advisor. Thank you for taking the time to guide and motivate researcher to finish writing this thesis. I hope she and her family will always be blessed by Allah SWT.

To Government of the Rembang Regency, especially the Education, Youth and Sports Office of Rembang, thank you for the Higher Education Scholarship that was given to me during my eight semesters of study and for supporting me to continue my education. Hopefully this will be a blessing and benefit for me so that I can make a good contribution to my nation, state and religion, especially to my beloved city of Rembang.

My dear father who have been by Allah SWT's side, may Allah always love you as you two raised me and hopefully one day we will be reunited in his heaven, I miss you very much. To my dear mother who always loves and prays for me all the time. To my dearest sisters, thank you for everything, you are always motivate me. My friends in the boarding school and the collage who has always supported and accompanied me, who has given me the spirit to fight and survive, thank you very

much, I hope goodness and happiness will always be with you. Also thanks to the big family of Darun Nun Islamic Boarding School, especially Ummah Sayyidah Khafsah and Abi Halimi who have made this city feels like home.

Last but not least, thanks to myself. Thank you for fighting and surviving. Thank you for being able to go through all things well. Even though I was limping, I believe I can get through everything because I have Allah in my life. Hopefully, with this thesis's completion, the knowledge obtained during studying can benefit life in this world and the hereafter. As a human being who never escapes mistakes, the researcher hopes for criticism and suggestions from all parties for the perfection of this thesis as an effort to improve in the future.

Malang, 19 June 2024

Uzmatul Ulya

ABSTRACT

The High Commissioner for Human Rights at the United Nations (UN), Craig Mokhiber, resigned in a letter dated October 28, 2023. Mokhiber's resignation letter coincided with a massive bombing conducted by Israel in Palestine, which drew significant public attention to the UN's position as an organization dedicated to resolving international conflicts. This study aims to construe the reality of the UN's position toward the Israel-Palestine conflict through the Craig Mokhiber Resignation Letter. The data was taken from the Craig Mokhiber Resignation Letter written on October 28, 2023. This research uses a quasi-qualitative method as the research design. This research has two problem formulations, namely, the type of ideational metafunctions used and how the ideational metafunction elements in Craig Mokhiber's resignation letter construe reality about the position of the UN towards the Israel-Palestine conflict. This research uses Systemic Functional Linguistic theory by Halliday & Matthiessen (2014). The researcher found two realities construed by Craig Mokhiber, namely, the reality of the UN as the organization and the reality of the UN as the organization led by Craig Mokhiber. When construing reality about the UN as the organization itself, the dominant process is behavioral. Meanwhile, when construing reality about the UN as the organization he led, the most found process is the relational process. The use of behavioral and relational processes shows that the position of the UN is powerless towards the Israel-Palestine conflict, especially regarding the genocide issue. The researcher also found that modality "must" be used in the process, indicating that Craig Mokhiber hopes for the UN to solve the conflict. The suggestion for future research is to incorporate multiple texts and use three dimensions of metafunction to provide a more comprehensive analysis.

ABSTRAK

Komisaris Tinggi Hak Asasi Manusia Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa (PBB), Craig Mokhiber, mengundurkan diri melalui surat tertanggal 28 Oktober 2023. Surat pengunduran dirinya bertepatan dengan pemboman besar-besaran yang dilakukan Israel di Palestina. Hal ini menarik perhatian publik yang signifikan terhadap posisi PBB, sebagai organisasi yang didedikasikan untuk menyelesaikan konflik internasional. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengungkap realitas terkait posisi PBB terhadap konflik Israel-Palestina melalui surat pengunduran diri Craig Mokhiber. Data penelitian ini diambil dari Surat Pengunduran Diri Craig Mokhiber yang ditulis pada tanggal 28 Oktober 2023. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuasi kualitatif sebagai desain penelitian. Penelitian ini memiliki 2 rumusan masalah, yaitu, jenis metafungsi ideasional yang digunakan dan bagaimana elemen metafungsi ideasional dalam surat pengunduran diri Craig Mokhiber mengkonstruksi realitas tentang posisi Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa terhadap konflik Israel-Palestina. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori Sistemik Fungsional Linguistik oleh Halliday & Matthiessen (2014). Peneliti menemukan ada dua realita yang diungkap oleh Craig Mokhiber yaitu realita tentang PBB sebagai sebuah organisasi and realita tentang PBB sebagai organisasi yang dipimpin oleh Craig Mokhiber. Ketika mengungkap realitas PBB sebagai sebuah organisasi itu sendiri proses yang dominan ditemukan adalah behavioral proses. Sedangkan ketika mengungkap realitas tentang PBB sebagai organisasi yang dipimpin oleh Craig Mokhiber proses yang dominan ditemukan adalah relational process. Penggunaan proses behavioral dan relational menunjukkan posisi PBB yang tidak berdaya terhadap konflik Israel-Palestina, khususnya mengenai isu Genosida. Peleniliti juga menemukan penggunaan modal "must" yang mengindikasikan bahwa Craig Mokhiber menaruh harapan tinggi ke UN agar dapat mengatasi konflik yang terjadi. Saran untuk penelitian selanjutnya sebaiknya menggabungkan beberapa teks dan menggunakan ketiga metafungsi untuk memberikan analisis yang lebih komprehensif.

الملخص

أوليا، أوزماتول (2024). تفسير الواقع من خلال وظيفة ميتافيزيقية فكرية على كرايغ رسالة استقالة مخيبر. أطروحة جامعية. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي. كلية العلوم الإنسانية. مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج الجامعة الإسلامية الحكومية. المناقشة: الأستاذة حبيبة الأمامي.

الكلمات المفتاحية: اللسانيات الوظيفية المنهجية الوظيفية، والميتافيزيقا الفكرية، وكريغ مخيبر، والأمم المتحدة، والإبادة الجماعية.

استقال مفوض الأمم المتحدة السامي لحقوق الإنسان، كريغ مخيبر، في رسالة مؤرخة في 28 أكتوبر/تشرين الأول 2023. تزامنت رسالة استقالته مع القصف الإسرائيلي المكثف على فلسطين. وقد لفت ذلك انتباه الرأي العام بشكل كبير إلى موقف الأمم المتحدة كمنظمة مكرسة لحل النزاعات الدولية. يهدف هذا البحث إلى الكشف عن حقيقة موقف الأمم المتحدة من الصراع الإسرائيلي الفلسطيني من خلال رسالة استقالة كراي مخيبر. بيانات هذا البحث مأخوذة من رسالة استقالة كراي مخيبر المكتوبة في 28 أكتوبر 2023. يستخدم هذا البحث المنهج شبه الكيفي كتصميم للبحث. يحتوي هذا البحث على صيغتين للمشكلة، وهما: نوع الوظيفة الوصفية الأيديولوجية المستخدمة، وكيف تبني عناصر الوظيفة الوصفية الأيديولوجية في رسالة استقالة كريغ مخيبر واقع موقف الأمم المتحدة من الصراع الإسرائيلي الفلسطيني. ويستخدم هذا البحث نظرية اللسانيات الوظيفية المنهجية التي وضعها هاليداي وماتيسن (Halliday & Mattisheen, 2014). وجد الباحثون أن هناك واقعين كشف عنهما كرايج مخيبر، وهما واقع الأمم المتحدة كمنظمة، وواقع الأمم المتحدة كمنظمة يقودها كرايج مخيبر. عند الكشف عن واقع الأمم المتحدة كمنظمة في حد ذاتها، فإن العملية المهيمنة التي تم العثور عليها هي العملية السلوكية. بينما عند الكشف عن واقع الأمم المتحدة كمنظمة بقيادة كراي مخيبر فإن العملية المهيمنة هي العملية العلائقية. يُظهر استخدام العمليتين السلوكية والعلائقية موقف الأمم المتحدة العاجز تجاه الصراع الإسرائيلي الفلسطيني، خاصة فيما يتعلق بقضية الإبادة الجماعية. كما وجد بيلينيليتي أن استخدام "يجب" المشروط يستخدم على نطاق واسع عند الكشف عن واقع الأمم المتحدة كمنظمة يقودها كراي مخيبر. وهذا يشير إلى أن كرايج مخيبر يعلق آمالاً كبيرة على الأمم المتحدة لحل النزاع. يجب أن تجمع مقترحات البحث المستقبلي بين نصوص متعددة وأن تستخدم جميع الوظائف الوصفية الثلاث لتقديم تحليل أكثر شمولاً.

TABLE OF CONTENT

CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Amidst geopolitical turbulence and a human rights crisis in the world, Craig Mokhiber's resignation letter caught global attention. Craig Mokhiber is the Director of the New York Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). His resignation letter was issued on October 28, 2023, when there was a massive bombing by Israel to Palestine which resulting heavy casualties. OHCHR is an institution responsible for safeguarding human rights globally under United Nations auspices (Horowitz, 2010). As an organization established for world peace, the United Nations plays an important role in dealing with conflicts among countries (Gareis, 2012). Coinciding with the Israel-Palestine conflict, Craig Mokhiber's resignation letter is not only an official communication but also a textual discourse with the complexity of the Israel-Palestine conflict and genocide discourse. In this case, as a linguistic researcher, language studies in the text of Craig Mokhiber's resignation letter become interesting to conduct.

Craig Mokhiber as a high commissioner for human rights at the United Nations, plays a crucial role in advocating human rights issues. His decision to resign amid the Israel-Palestine conflict raised public questions about the United Nations' internal dynamics. Craig Mokhiber's resignation letter has become highly significant because he publicly criticized the UN and Western countries for their failure to

respond to the situation in Gaza, which he described as "genocide." Craig Mokhiber's resignation letter raised the issue that the organization expected to be the enforcer of human rights has failed to fulfill its responsibilities. The language used by Craig Mokhiber contains words that can reveal the reality in the text. According to Halliday (2014), Language can express meaning. Therefore, in order to reveal reality within the text, the researcher was interested analyze the content of Craig Mokhiber's resignation letter using Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistic theory (2014).

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is a linguistic approach that views language as a resource for constructing meaning (Halliday, 2014). SFL sees language as a system of grammatical structures and a tool for social communication functions. According to this theory, language has three main metafunctions that simultaneously generate meaning in communication. These three metafunctions are ideational, interpersonal, and textual (Halliday, 2014). According to Halliday and Hasan (1976), the ideational metafunction is related to how language is used to construe reality based on human experiences of the world. The interpersonal metafunction is used to manage social interactions and relationships between individuals in communication, involving mood (sentence forms), modality (degrees of certainty or obligation), and appraisal (assessment or attitude). The textual metafunction is used to manage the text structure to create coherence and a logical flow of information that is easy to follow. It includes elements like theme-rheme, cohesion, and coherence. As this research

aims to construe reality, the researcher uses the ideational metafunction as the tool in this research.

The ideational metafunction is divided into two subfunctions: experiential meaning and logical meaning. Experiential meaning construes human experience directly through the transitivity system, whereas logical meaning connects experiences using logical relations (Halliday, 2014). There is a system called transitivity in the dimension of ideational experiential Meaning. The transitivity system is the primary tool for analyzing ideational experiential meaning. It details how events or processes are constructed in language, including who is involved and under what conditions (Halliday, 2014). This study uses the transitivity system to reveal experiential ideational meaning based on Craig Mokhiber's experience as High Commissioner at the UN.

The transitivity system has three main components: participant, process, and circumstance (Halliday, 2014). First, the participant is the entity involved in the process or action. Participants can be people, objects, living beings, or abstract concepts. Second, process is the core of the clause that indicates action, event, or state. There are six types of processes within the transitivity system: material process (process of action or doing), behavioral process (process related to passive action), mental process (process related to thinking, feeling, or perception), verbal process (process of speaking or expressing), relational process (process indicating the relationship between two elements), and existential process (process indicating the

existence of something). Third, circumstance provides additional details about the process, such as time, place, manner, purpose, etc. By analyzing participants, processes, and circumstances, researchers can uncover the ideational meaning conveyed by the language and how experiences and realities are constructed through clauses.

Research on ideational metafunction has been conducted by leading researchers. Such as in the field of politician's speeches, Svitach (2018), analysed the ideational meaning of Theresa May's speech. This study aims to find out the language used to express the viewpoints to reflect the political context. Mushtaq et al., (2020) analyzed ideational meaning using a corpus-based analysis tool in Imran Khan's speech. Wahdania & and Hamzah (2022) analyzed ideational meaning using a critical discourse analysis approach to find power domination strategy in Joko Widodo's speech. Noori (2019) analyzed transitivity in Obama's selected speech toward Iraq and Afghanistan. The studies analyzed ideational metafunction but used a different approach. However, they found the same result that the politician's speech was dominant using a material process in his speech.

Then, in the field news article, there are Chaerunnisah (2020) analyzing ideational metafunction in Jakarta Post to reveal power and representation in UGM rape case settlement. Suparto (2018) analyzed ideational metafunction in two international news articles about the protest against Basuki Tjahja Purnama as governor of Jakarta. Jabeen & Khanam (2021) analyzed ideational metafunction to

reveal the US and Russia's role in Afghanistan in Edu Newspaper and Pakistani English. Febriyanti & Sundari (2022), analyzed the resignation notice of Belva Devara as President's Staff via online media. In the field news article, the researchers used a critical discourse analysis approach with Norman Fairclough's CDA and Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistic as their theory.

Subsequent research was conducted Syarafina Aldisan & Hamzah (2022), he conducted comparative research on Kick Andy and Mata Najwa's talk show about different meanings in language style using ideational metafunction. Next, Khorina ert al., (2022), which analyzed ideational metafunction in enginering text. This study aims to understand how a structure is construed in engineering texts. Both studies used the theory of Systemic Functional Linguistics by Halliday through a system of transitivity which includes participants, processes, and circumstances. By using SFL Halliday as a theory, enables the researcher to uncover the meaning of a language.

From several previous studies, most of them used ideational metafunction in political context, such as in speech, text, and news articles. Some of them used Halliday's SFL theory to look for power and representation in politicians' speech and text, also look for differences in the use of language style in news articles. Building on existing research, this study applies Halliday's ideational metafunction to analyze political text, specifically Craig Mokhiber's resignation letter, offering new insights into how linguistic choices reflect the UN's position in geopolitical crises. However, it has different goals from previous research. The primary objective of this research is

to analyze how Craig Mokhiber's resignation letter, through the lens of Halliday's ideational metafunction, reflects the United Nations' stance on the Israel-Palestine conflict. According to the object used in this study written on October 28, 2023, this object is still relatively new. So that, researchers are interested in researching it using Halliday's SFL theory, especially in ideational metafunction dimension to reveal the position of the United Nation toward Israel-Palestine conflict from the perspective of Craig Mokhiber as the high commissioner of human rights at the United Nations based on the experience he had within the discourse.

B. Research Questions

1. What are the types of process ideational metafunction on Craig Mokhiber's Resignation Letter that construe the United Nations toward the Israel-Palestine conflict?

2. How do the ideational metafunction elements found construe reality about the position of the United Nations toward the Israel-Palestine conflict?

C. Significance of The Study

Practically, the results of this study provide additional information on how to use Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) theory, especially the dimension of ideational metafunction, to students, lecturers, and future researchers. By using Ideational metafunction as a tool to analyze language for construing reality, this study contributes to providing information about the transitivity in Craig Mokhiber's

resignation letter, including processes, participants, and circumstances. Besides that, the results of this study can provide insight into how a text in Craig Mokhiber's resignation letter is discoursed by constructing reality using ideational metafunction. Therefore, this study can be used as a reference for future researchers who are interested in studying ideational metafunctions in language using SFL theory.

D. Scope and Limitations

scope in this study is discourse analysis. This study uses Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) theory by Halliday (2014) specifically focusing on the ideational metafunction dimension. In this case, the researcher analyzed the text of Craig Mokhiber's resignation letter to construe reality, especially about the position of the United Nations toward the Israel-Palestine conflict. For this reason, the researchers only focused on the ideational metafunction of the three metafunction dimensions in Halliday's SFL theory as well as the function of ideational metafunction is to construe reality.

This research is only limited to Craig Mokhiber's Resignation Letter that was written on October 28, 2023. So, the results of the study only constrained reality about the position of the United Nations toward the Israel-Palestine conflict based on Craig Mokhiber's Resignation Letter at that time. It means the reality of the position of the United Nations toward the Israel-Palestine conflict could be different in other texts and times.

E. Definition of The Key Term

1. **Ideational metafunction** is one of three metafunctions in Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics which functions for construing reality, consisting of experiential meaning and logical meaning.

2. **Craig Mokhiber** or Craig Gerard Mokhiber is the director of the New York office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCRH), then he stepped down as the director of OHCRH on October 28, 2023.

3. **Resignation letter** is a formal document containing a person's resignation from his position. This document is given to superiors in an institution or organization.

4. **United Nations** (UN) is an international organization that aims to maintain world peace and plays a role in establishing fraternal relations between nations through respect for human rights. This organization was founded in 1945. Currently, it consists of 193 member countries.

5. **OHCHR** (the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights) is a department of the Secretariat of the United Nations which was established on December 20, 1993. OHCHR works to promote and protect human rights.

CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMWORK

A. Discourse Analysis

Discourse analysis examines the relationship of language with the context of its use. According to Flower (2013), discourse is oral or written communication seen from the point of view of the beliefs, values, and categories included in it. This perspective highlights how discourse intertwines with cultural and ideological elements that shape and are shaped through language use. Cook (1989) defines discourse as the use of language in communication, both orally and in writing, emphasizing the functional aspect of language in conveying meaning and fostering interaction.

M.A.K. Halliday and Ruqaiya Hasan (1976) argue in their book Cohesion in English that discourse is a semantic unity rather than a grammatical unity. They assert that the coherence of discourse is derived from its meaning rather than its form, such as morphemes, words, or sentences. This view underscores the importance of understanding how meaning is constructed and maintained across stretches of language. Regarding the term discourse used in this study, it aligns more with the concept put forward by Gee (2018), which combines linguistic elements with non-linguistic elements to enact activities, views, and identity. Gee's approach integrates the analysis of language with social practices and

identities, recognizing that discourse is a means of performing social actions and constructing social realities.

Discourse, as understood by Bloor (2007), is symbolic interaction in various forms, including writing, speech, gestures, pictures, diagrams, films, or music. This broad definition acknowledges the multifaceted nature of discourse and its manifestation across different media and modalities. Paul Ricoeur adds that discourse has four characteristics: there is a subject that speaks, an addressee, a world to be presented, and temporality or context of time. These characteristics highlight the contextual nature of discourse, shaped through participants, content, and the situational context.

Norman Fairclough, as discussed in Jorgensen's book (2002) Discourse Analysis: As Theory and Method, suggests that discourse is a social practice. Fairclough's critical approach to discourse analysis emphasizes the relationship between discourse and power, exploring how language contributes to the construction and maintenance of social structures and relations. Jorgensen further explains Fairclough's concept by dividing discourse analysis into three dimensions: text, discourse practice, and social practice.

Text is related to linguistics, examining elements such as vocabulary, grammar, coherence, and cohesiveness. Analyzing texts involves looking at how language is used to create meaning, how it is structured, and how different

linguistic elements contribute to the overall message. This analysis can reveal underlying ideologies and power relations encoded in the text (Tengku Firmansyah & Degaf, 2024).

Discourse practice involves the processes of text production and consumption, such as work patterns, organizational charts, and routines in news production. It considers the institutional and organizational contexts in which texts are produced and consumed, highlighting how these contexts influence the nature of the discourse. This dimension also examines the roles of different actors in the production and reception of texts, including authors, editors, and audiences (Qowim & Degaf, 2024).

Social practice considers the context outside the text, including situational contexts or the broader societal context in which the media operates. It explores how discourse interacts with social structures, norms, and practices, and how it contributes to social change or the reinforcement of existing power relations. Analyzing social practice involves looking at the broader socio-political and economic contexts that shape and are shaped through discourse, revealing the complex interplay between language, power, and society.

Through these dimensions, Fairclough's approach provides a comprehensive framework for analyzing how discourse operates at different levels, from the linguistic features of texts to the broader social contexts in which they are

embedded. This multi-dimensional analysis allows researchers to uncover the ways in which language functions as a tool for social action and change. By integrating these perspectives, discourse analysis becomes a powerful tool for understanding the intricate relationships between language, power, and society. It reveals how language is not just a neutral medium of communication but a key component in the construction of social reality and the negotiation of power. As such, discourse analysis is invaluable for exploring the deeper implications of language use in various contexts, from everyday interactions to institutional discourses.

B. Systemic Functional Linguistic

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) was first developed by Michael Halliday in the 1960s. SFL provides an overview of social semiotic theory about how meaning is made, learning, and social change. Over time, this theory was expanded into one that links many branches of applied linguistics, including multimodal studies, educational linguistics, critical discourse analysis, etc.

Grammatically, SFL has two principles, namely systemic and functional (Halliday, 2004). Systemic means that the language has been systemized and theoretical. Meanwhile, functional means language can be used if there is a social function or source of making meaning. In SFL, language covers five dimensions with their principles and orders, including structure, system, stratification, instantiation, and Metafunction (Halliday, 2014). Structure refers to constituency

or language composition related to syntagmatic order in which lexicogrammar consists of words, morphemes, groups/phrases and clauses. The system is related to paradigmatic order that focuses on patterns in language that are in accordance with the structure, related to grammar, lexis or lexicogrammar. Stratification contains the idea that language consists of strata and is "a complex semiotic system. Stratification has a realization principle consisting of semantics, lexicogrammar, phonetics, and phonology. Instance is the concept that language is a derivative of the language system. It means that a person cannot understand the meaning of the text if he does not know the language.

Meanwhile, Metafunction is the primary language function related to human ecological and social areas. This function is a metafunction which includes ideational, interpersonal, and textual functions. The five principles of SFL are interrelated and can be used to understand written and spoken language correctly based on grammar and be able to convey meaning in specific contexts. This study focuses on the metafunction-related dimension to research the function of language in song lyrics, especially in the dimension of ideational meaning. According to Halliday (2004), there are three metafunctions, namely ideational Metafunction, interpersonal Metafunction, and textual Metafunction. Ideational Metafunction is related to the theory of encompassing human experience and lexicogrammatical resources. Ideational Metafunction comprises experiential and logical. Interpersonal Metafunction includes activities that show the individual's

relationship with society and produce more active meaning, referred to as "language as a reflection", while ideational is called "language as a reflection". Then Textual Metafunction relates to the meaning of textual constructs where ideational and interpersonal meanings are expanded in a discourse. The term "metafunction" shows that each function is interrelated in the overall theory (Halliday, 2014). However, this study focuses on ideational Metafunction.

In addition, Halliday (2019) relates to context, there is a term "context of situation" that covers the systemic context between language and environment. This context includes theoretical foundations related to simultaneous relationships between texts, linguistic systems and social systems. The three metafunctions will always be related to the context of the situation influenced by the field, tenor, and mode. Field is the social context of language that includes significant social actions of language; used in ideational metafunction. Tenor is the role of relationships related to the meaning of experiential meaning; used in interpersonal metafunction. Mode is symbolize organization that considers the context of the text situation; used in textual metafunction.

C. Ideational Metafunction

In the dimension of ideational metafunction, clauses are seen as a source of meaning used to construe reality (Halliday, 2014). Ideational metafunction is an expression of experience about the world. A clause in this level has meaning as a representation of some process in the ongoing human experience. In this

dimension, some actors are active participants in the process. The actor is the person who committed the act (Halliday, 2014). Each type of process is a different model for interpreting a particular domain of experience. Ideational metafunction is divided into two types, namely, experiential meaning and logical meaning. Based on the metafunctional experiential, the clause is interpreted as a figure containing change content and figures including process configuration, participants, and circumstance (Halliday, 2004). The grammar that represents experiential ideational metafunction is called transitivity, while the structure of clauses and groups that represent logical ideational meaning is called complex clauses and molds.

In the ideational dimension of logical meaning, clauses express logic. One way to look at logic is to identify existing conjunctions. Conjunctions show relationships of interdependence and logicalosemantic relationships within externally and internally linked clauses.

a. Clause system

Judging from the arrangement, the clause is divided into two, the minor clause and the major clause. Major clauses include simplex clauses and complex clauses. A clause is said to be minor if it does not have a mood or transitivity structure (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014). For

example, clauses that express greetings, exclamations, and calls are minor clauses, because they do not contain mood or transitivity.

Simplex clauses are clauses that contain only one main process, while complex clauses are clauses that contain more than one main process, while complex clauses are clauses that have more than one main process. It can be said that complex clauses are a combination of simplex clauses. The clauses in complex clauses are connected by conjunctions. Then, complex clauses have an interdependency relationship that shows how the clauses involved are interconnected.

b. Interdependency relationship

Both types of clauses, both minor and major, have the same position in the text. Major clauses in complex form have a relationship of dependence or interdependence (interdependency). The interdependency relationship explains how the clauses are interdependent. These two types of relationships are hypotactic and paratactic. Paratactic is a dependency relationship that is parallel: both or more clauses can stand alone. The conjunctions used are: *and, but,* and *or*. Hypotactic relationships, meanwhile, are superordinated and subordinated forms of dependency relationships: one clause is dependent on the other. The conjunctions used such as: so, before, after, when, etc.

c. Logicosemantic relationships

Logicosemantic is a relationship of expansion of meaning that is modifying through the semantic development of subordination clauses or other equivalent clauses. This is manifested by two types of relationships: projection (locution and idea) and expansion (elaboration, extension, and enhancement). The logicalosemantic relationship between clauses is manifested in the signs in the analysis, including: double quotation marks ("), single quotation marks ('), plus signs (+), equal signs (=), and times signs (x).

D. Transitivity system

Transitivity is a system used to analyze language, where the results of the language analysis produce metafunctional meaning (Halliday, 2014). This structure realizes the meaning of experience, which has three constituents:

- Participant: actors involved in the process, and

- Process: the process itself,

- Circumstance: Process-related circumstances.

Constituent Type	Embodiment	Explanation
Process	Verbal Groups	A process that takes place at a certain time
Participant	Noun Group	Participants involved in the process
Circumstance	Adverbial group or preposition	Process-related conditions

Using these three components will provide information that can be used for construing human experience.

a. Paricipant

According to Halliday (2004), the Participant is an inherent component of the process component. Each experience category clause consists of at least one Participant; certain types even consist of more than three participants. However, the meteorological process is an exception because it does not include participants in its clause.

b. Process

The process is at the heart of what happens in an experience. Each process will determine the type of participants. Circumstance is a physical and non-physical environment in the process.

The processes in transitivity consist of 6 types, namely material processes, behavioural processes, mental processes, verbal processes, relational processes, and existential processes. The type of process is described as follows:

- **Material Process**

Material processes can be defined as physical activities which can be observed using the senses. Material clauses convey the meaning of 'doing' and 'happening' (Halliday, 2004). Material clauses are classified into two types: intransitive and transitive. In the intransitive material clause, only one participant named 'actor' reveals the process. Meanwhile, in the transitive material clause, there is another participant named 'goal' function as the process extension site. This then makes the results of the process right on target.

Example:

Intransitive material process

The terrorist	runs
Actor	*Material Process*

Transitive material processes

The terrorist	shooting	the kids
Actor	*Material Process*	*Goal*

In addition, Halliday (2004) added that there are four additional participants contained in the material clause, namely scope, recipient, client, and attribute.

Scope	Participants attached to the intransitive clause who are not affected by the process performance in the clause. Example "*He crossed the road*".
Recipient	Participants who provided services or goods in a clause. For example, "*I give you a letter.*"
Client	Participants who are provided with services or goods in a clause. For example, "*I made this letter for you.*"
Attribute	interpreting the qualitative results of a process is carried out in a clause. For example, "*The police shot the terrorist*

	dead."

- **Behavioural Process**

This process is defined as a physiological activity or activity that expresses human physical behaviour. The behaviour clause interprets the processes that occur physically and mentally (Halliday, 2004). Unlike the rest of the process, it lacks evident characteristics. The primary participant involved in the behavioural process is the Behaver. Grammatically, the behavioural process resembles the process of doing. The typical configuration of the behavioural process consists of only two components: behaviour and process, as in "*She is listening*." However, there are also other participants who resemble scope (material clause participants), named Behaver, for example, in "*I Sing a Song*".

- **Mental Process**

Mental process is the process of sensing. The sensing process is divided into four types, namely: perceptive, cognitive, desiderative, and emotive (Halliday, 2014). The participants involved in this process are Sensers, namely those who think, or those who sense, and Phenomenon, namely those who think, or those who feel, or those who are sensed.

Examples:

Perspective	sensing process involves one or more of the five human senses (e.g.: feeling, seeing, hearing).
Cognitive	mental processes involving brain activity (e.g.: thinking, assuming, imagining).
Emotive	mental processes involving feelings or emotions (e.g.: happy, loving, angry)
Desiderative	mental processes involving willpower (e.g., wishing, desiring).

- **Verbal Process**

Verbal process is the process of saying without involving any action. Verbal clauses are speech clauses which a sayer as the prominent participant (Halliday, 2004). In discourse, this is an important property that helps narrative production by potentially building dialogue in clauses.

The verbal clause has three types of participants: receiver, verbiage, and target (Halliday, 2004).

Receiver	Participants who received the speech. For example, "*I*

	tell <u>you</u> the truth."
Verbiage	Word content or requirements. For example, "*I can't speak <u>Turkish</u>*".

- **Relational Process**

Relational clauses function to describe and identify someone or something (Halliday, 2004). In English, the relational clause consists of three main categories, namely intensive (e.g., x is a), possessive (e.g., x has a), and circumstantial (e.g., x is at a). There are six types of relational processes (Halliday, 2004).

Intensive Attributive	meaning to an entity is attributed to an attribute. This entity is named Carrier, while the attribute is named attribute.
Intensive Identifying	gives meaning to an entity used to identify others. One entity is labelled identifier, while the other entity is labelled identifier.
Circumstantial Attributive	give meaning to relationships involving time, space, way, cause, accompaniment, role, material, and angle. Indirect elements are then attributed to specific entities.

Circumstantial Identifying	connecting an entity with another entity in a relationship that identifies space, time, manner, etc.
Possessive Attributive	give meaning to ownership. This meaning is interpreted as attribution.
Possessive Identifying	Similar to the previous type but different in terms of fashion. This mode of process identification interprets ownership as consisting of the relationship of two entities.

- **Existential Process**

Existential process is a process that shows the existence of something (for example: there is, there is, emerges). There is only one participant in this process, namely Existent. According to Halliday (2004), existential clauses describe something existing or happening. In discourse, this is not very popular, but it makes an important contribution to various text variations. The existential process is usually attached to the word "there". However, it does not function as a participant or circumstance. Instead, it shows the characters present. The verbs in existential clauses are usually "be", but there are also some other verbs contained in existential clauses, such as existing, standing, appearing, developing, following and so on. The entity or event interpreted in

the existential clause is called' existent'. Any phenomenon, including individuals, goods, and abstractions, can be interpreted in this clause. For example, "*There are technological advances in the digital age.*"

c. Circumstances

According to Halliday (2004), Circumstances are always applied in clauses as optional additions. Circumstantial elements are at the end of the configuration. In addition, this happens freely in any process configuration and has the same essence when it happens. Circumstantial elements are classified into nine, namely extent, location, manner, cause, contingency, accompaniment, role, matter, and angel (Halliday, 2004).

Extent	convey the meaning of duration, distance and frequency. The elements are realized as for or the whole + (nominal group).
Location	conveys the meaning of place and time. These elements are manifested in the form of prepositions and descriptions of place and time.
Manner	convey the meaning of quality, means, comparison, and degree. The elements are manifested as prepositions + (material) and adverbs of quality, comparison, and degree.

Cause	conveys the meaning of the reason, purpose, and name. These elements are manifested by prepositional phrases and conjunctions, such as because, from, for, and on behalf of.
Contingency	contains the meaning of conditions, defaults, and concessions. The realization is included in terms, defaults, though, and so on.
Accompaniment	has a commutative and additive meaning. The realization, among others, with, without, etc.
Role	conveys the meaning of cover and role. The manifestations include as, in the form of, into, etc.
Matter	convey the meaning of the topic (what about?). The elements include about, on, on, about, etc.
Angel.	convey the meaning of the source and point of view. The elements include according to, in words, in opinion, etc.

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

The quasi-qualitative research design is a combination of qualitative and quantitative research methodologies. Quasi-qualitative research design resembles qualitative research in its data collection and analysis approach but also incorporates elements of quantitative methods or structured frameworks, making it distinct from purely qualitative designs. This design aims to obtain in-depth and detailed information regarding the phenomenon under investigation while still incorporating elements of measurement and quantitative analysis to enhance the validity of the findings (Rahardjo, 2023).

Quasi-qualitative design departs from the paradigm of postpositivism. This paradigm is also often called the middle paradigm between positivism and interpretive. Postpositivism assumes that a researcher is unlikely to obtain absolute truth as the paradigm view of positivism. The reason is that there are always weaknesses in the research process, especially when collecting and analyzing data. For example, invalid or credible data, incomplete data, incorrect analysis, and so on (Rahardjo, 2023). In this study, the quasi-qualitative design involved analyzing the text of Craig Mokhiber's resignation letter using both

qualitative thematic analysis and a structured framework based on Systemic Functional Linguistics.

The paradigm of post-positivism is the opposite of positivism. Postpositivism uses a subjective way of thinking. Truth is subjective and depends on the context of values, cultures, traditions, habits, and beliefs. Natural and more human. Postpositivism is a thought that challenges the assumptions and truths of positivism. According to (Muhadjir, 2000), the main characteristic of the post-positivism paradigm is the search for meaning behind the data. For this reason, researchers use the post-positivism paradigm because Post-positivism challenges the notion of absolute truth, acknowledging the influence of context and subjectivity in research. This perspective was beneficial for analyzing complex social phenomena, such as the political and diplomatic language in Mokhiber's resignation letter.

Furthermore, Practically, it is post-positivistic with its quasi-qualitative research method, using theory from the beginning of the research (Rahrdjo, 2023). The theory is used to understand reality, and a conceptual view of the reality under study guides the researcher. It also aligns with the goals of this research. This research using Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), particularly its ideational metafunction, aligns with post-positivist principles by focusing on how language constructs reality within specific social and cultural contexts.

B. Research Instrument

In this study, the researcher is the main instrument in determining, collecting, and processing data. According to the postpositivism paradigm, the researcher is the main instrument (Rahardjo, 2023); researchers collect information by examining documents, observing behaviour, interviewing participants, or calling researchers critical instruments. Besides that, quasi-qualitative researchers are usually immersed in continuous and intensive experiences with data. As mentioned in the statement, the researcher plays a direct role in reading, collecting, selecting, classifying, and analyzing data to find answers to the research question.

With extensive training in linguistics, the researcher employed her expertise to analyze the language and discourse in Mokhiber's resignation letter, ensuring a nuanced interpretation of the text. The researcher systematically read and annotated the resignation letter, identifying key themes and cohesive devices, and then applied SFL theory to interpret the findings.

C. Data and Data Source

The data in this study is taken from Craig Mokhiber's resignation letter. At the same time, the data source is from an online database (https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/24103463-craig-mokhiber). The data consisted of specific words, phrases, and sentences from the resignation letter that referenced the United Nations, Israel, Palestine, and genocide, which were crucial for

understanding the text's construction of reality. Craig Mokhiber's resignation letter used as data in this research is an original document, so the data used in this research is accurate. The researchers took data from a trusted source, namely DocumentCloud. DocumentCloud is a reputable platform widely used by journalists and researchers to manage and authenticate primary source documents, ensuring the reliability of the data used in this study.

D. Data Collection

The researcher took several steps to collect data. First, the researcher browsed online sources to locate the resignation letter. Next, the text was copied into a document for systematic analysis. The researcher then identified and extracted sentences and phrases that pertained to the United Nations, Israel, Palestine, and genocide. These extracted elements were organized and prepared for analysis using SFL theory. The researcher ensured comprehensive coverage by thoroughly reading the text multiple times, identifying all relevant sentences and phrases, and considering the context provided by the surrounding text. Finally, the researcher organized and prepared the data for analysis using Halliday & Matthiessen's Systemic Functional Linguistic Theory (2014), specifically on the ideational metafunction dimension.

E. Data Analysis

Researchers have several stages in analyzing data. First, The analysis began with a thorough reading of the entire resignation letter to understand its overall context.

Second, the researcher identified and labelled clauses and sentences that contained elements of the ideational metafunction, including participants, processes, and circumstances. This step helps the researcher answer the first research question: to find the types of processes that construe the UN toward the Israel-Palestine conflict. Fourth, the researcher compares the participants and the process found. This step helps the researcher answer the second research question, which is to determine how the ideational metafunction elements found construe reality about the position of the United Nations toward the Israel-Palestine conflict. Finally, The findings were discussed and summarized to address the research questions.

CHAPTER IV
FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher presents the research findings and discussion. In the findings, the researcher used Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics (2014), especially ideational metafunction, to analyze the data. The data was taken from Craig Mokhiber's Resignation Letter, written on October 28, 2023. Researchers analyzed to answer questions 1. What are the types of process ideational metafunction on Craig Mokhiber's Resignation Letter that construe the United Nations toward the Israel-Palestine conflict? 2. How do the ideational metafunction elements found construe reality about the position of the United Nations toward the Israel-Palestine conflict?

Then in the discussion, the researcher will discuss the ideational metafunctions found in the data and describe the UN's position toward the Israel-Palestine conflict phenomenon that has been reflected in the data. The researcher discusses the broader social context related to the ideational metafunction found in the text analysis that was done previously.

A. Finding

A.1 Ideational Metafunction Elements

In this part, the researcher analyzes the ideational metafunction elements through a transitivity system, which includes participants, processes, and

circumstances, to answer the first research question. The researcher selected data that positioned the United Nations or participants representing the United Nations as the subject.

- **Datum 1**

    *"Once again, we are seeing a genocide unfolding before our eyes, and **the***

    Organization that we serve appears powerless to stop it."

Datum 1	Once again	the Organization that we serve	appears	powerless to stop it (genocide)
Analysis	Circ: time	Carrier	Process: Relational	Attribute

In this datum, the subject is "The organization that we serve" act as the carrier because followed by the verb "appears" which belong to relational process. The verb "appears" is relational process because it shows the relationship between the subject and the complement after the verb. The phrase "powerless to stop it" is the complement functioning as the attribute, construes a class of thing, attributed by the participant "We" as the carrier. Furthermore, the adverb phrase "Once again" functions as circumstance; meaning time, adds a sense of recurrence or repeated time for the process that happens.

This datum construes the relational process through the word "appears" denoting the perception or view of the UN organization, which in this case is considered not to have sufficient power or influence to stop the genocide. This reflects a passive or ineffective position. Furthermore, the circumstance of time "Once again" indicates that this situation is not the first time this has occurred, but has repeated itself, providing a time context that indicates that this situation is part of a pattern or history that repeats itself.

- **Datum 2**

*"While my own government, its subsidiarity institutions, and much of the US media were still supporting or justifying South African apartheid, Israeli oppression, and Central American death squads, **the UN was standing up for the oppressed peoples of those lands**."*

Datum 2	the UN	was standing up	for the oppressed peoples of those lands
Analysis	Behaver	Process: Behavioral	Circ: Cause (purpose)

In this datum, the subject is "the UN" as participant that acts as behaver because followed by The verb "was standing up" wich belongs behavioral process. The verb "was standing up" is behavioral because there are visible

actions but the effects are not visible. The verb "was standing up" describes the actions or behavior of "UN" which reflects an attitude of defense and advocacy.

In this context, the behavioral process shows a reaction to a social situation, namely, defense of oppressed people which is seen in the phrase "for the oppressed peoples of those lands" functioning as circumstance; meaning purpose. In this context "the oppressed peoples of those lands" refers to South Africa, Israel, and America.

- **Datum 3**

    "In recent decades, key parts of the UN have surrendered to the power of the US, and to fear of the Israel Lobby, to abandon these principles, and to retreat from international law itself."

Datum 3a.	In recent decades	key parts of the UN	have surrendered	to the power of the US
Analysis	Circ: time	Behaver	Process: Behavioral	Circ: Cause

In this datum, the subject is "key part of UN" as participant that acts as behaver because followed by the verb "have surrendered" which belong to behavioral process. The verb "have surrendered" is behavioral process because ada aksi yang terlihat tapi efeknya tidak terlihat. Then, followed by the phrase "to the power of the

US" functioning as circumstance; meaning cause. Furthermore, the phrase "In recent decades" functioning as circumstance; meaning time.

This sentence constructs a reality in which parts of the United Nation have changed their behavior in response to the strong influence or control exercised by another entity (US). The use of behavioral processes here indicates that the UN's power is still below US power. Furthermore, the circumstance of time "in recent decades" indicates that this change in behavior has developed or become apparent over a long period of time in the past.

Datum 3b.	In recent decades	key parts of the UN	to fear	of the Israel Lobby
Analysis	Circ: time	Senser	Process: Mental (emotion)	Phenomenon

In this datum, the subject is "key part of UN" as participant that acts as senser because followed by the verb "to fear" which belong to mental process. The verb "to fear" is mental process because indicates a change in emotional condition, construing a mental emotion of feeling by the participant "key parts of the UN" as the senser, that sense "the Israel Lobby" as the phenomenon.

This datum illustrates how important parts of international organizations such as the UN can be influenced psychologically by certain interest groups. In this

case, the power of the Israel Lobby. In this context, it is not only seen as a political or economic force but also as a source of psychological pressure, quite capable of influencing the perceptions and emotions of certain parts of the UN. This shows the complexity of interactions between global institutions and interest groups that have sufficient influence to influence the actions and knowledge of international organizations. Furthermore, "in recent decades" indicates that this mental process has been going on for several decades.

Datum 3c.	In recent decades	key parts of the UN	to abandon	these principles
Analysis	Circ: time	Behaver	Process: Behavioral	Circ: Cause

In this datum, the subject is "key part of UN" acts as behaver because followed by the verb "to abandon" which belong to behavioral process. The verb "to abandon" is behavioral process because there is visible action but the effect is not visible. This process followed by the phrase "these principles " functioning as circumstance; meaning cause. Furthermore, the phrase "In recent decades" functions as circumstance; meaning time.

This datum illustrates that important elements in the UN have abandoned principles. This indicates that there are several principles that were previously held but "in recent decades" these principles are no longer used. The situation "in recent

decades" shows the time which indicates that this process has been going on for several decades.

Datum 3d.	In recent decades	key parts of the UN	to retreat	from international law itself
Analysis	Circ: time	Behaver	Process: Behavioral	Circ: Location

In this datum, the subject is "key part of UN" as participant that acts as behaver because followed by the verb "to retreat". The verb "to retreat" is behavioral process because indicates an action that is visible but the effect is not visible. This process followed by the phrase "from international law it self " functioning as circumstance; meaning cause. Furthermore, the phrase "In recent decades" functions as circumstance; meaning time.

The use of the words "to retreat" indicates a withdrawal that can be seen as a step back from established international legal norms. The process carried out by the UN is a deviation from international law, which can result in inconsistency with agreed legal regulations. So this identifies that there have been violations by several important parts of the UN. Furthermore, "in recent decades" indicates that this mental process has been going on for several decades.

- **Datum 4**

"It is a stunning historic irony that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted in the same year that the Nakba was perpetrated against the Palestinian people."

Datum 4	It is a stunning historic irony	the Universal Declaration of Human Rights	was adopted	in the same year that the Nakba was perpetrated against the Palestinian people.
Analysis	Circ: contingency (condition)	Behaver	Process: Behavioral	Circ: Time

In this datum, the subject is "the Universal Declaration of Human Rights" acts as behaver because followed by the verb "was adopted" which belongs to behavioral process. The verb " was adopted " is behavioral process because indicates an action that is visible but the effect is not visible. This process followed by the phrase "in the same year that the Nakba was perpetrated against the Palestinian people. "In the same year " functioning as circumstance; meaning time.

This datum construes the deep irony between two historical events that contrast sharply in value and impact. On the one hand, the "Universal Declaration of Human Rights," which is a symbol of global recognition and protection of human rights, was adopted. On the other hand, there was the "Nakba," a tragic event involving mass expulsion and loss of basic rights by the Palestinian people.

- **Datum 5**

  "The UN itself carries the original sin of helping to facilitate the dispossession of the Palestinian people by ratifying the European settler colonial project that seized Palestinian land and turned it over to the colonists."

Datum 5a.	The UN itself	carries	the original sin of helping to facilitate the dispossession of the Palestinian people
Analysis	Carrier	Process: Relational	Attribute

In this datum, the subject is "The UN itself" as participant that acts as carrier because followed by the verb "carries" which belong to a relational process. Then, the verb "carries" is relational process because it indicates a characteristic carried by the subject which attributed "the original sin of helping to facilitate the dispossession of the Palestinian people" functioning as attribute.

This datum construe "The UN itself" is a subject that is attributed with properties or characteristics. The use of the word "itself" emphasizes the UN's internal identity without any other party, highlighting that the organization was directly involved or had an important role in the context of the genocide under discussion. the original sin of helping to facilitate the dispossession of the Palestinian people" is an attribute associated with the subject. The expression "original sin"

contains a connotation that indicates the UN's actions have committed a moral error or violation.

Datum 5b.	the UN itself	helping to facilitate	the dispossession of the Palestinian people
Analysis	Behaver	Process: Behavioral	Circ: Manner

In this datum, the subject is "the UN itself" as participant that acts as behaver. Then, the verb "helping to facilitate" is behavioral process construing the behavior of the participant "the UN itself ", followed by the phrase "the dispossession of the Palestinian people" functioning as circumstance of manner; meaning behalf.

The choice of the words "helping to facilitate" construes activities that not only imply involvement but also actively support processes that have negative consequences, in this case the expulsion or encroachment of the Palestinian people. The positions of the UN not only as a passive observer or party that not directly involved, but as an entity whose behavior directly supports the harmful actions.

Datum 5c.	the UN itself	ratifying	the European settler colonial project	That	seized	Palestinian land
Analysis	Actor	Process: Material	Goal	Circ: manner		
					Material	Goal

In this datum there are two material processes because in this sentence hows an action and has an impact on other participants. The first is "ratifying" construing the process of doing that is done by the participant "The UN itself" as the actor, followed by the phrase "the European settler colonial project" as the goal. The second is "seized" construing the process of doing that is done by the participant "The UN itself" as the actor, followed by the phrase "Palestinian land" as the goal.

This datum construes the UN's physical actions and there were participants who were harmed, namely the Palestinians. the verb "Ratifying" construes the material action or process by which the UN gives formal approval or legitimacy to "the European settler colonial project." It denotes an official action that signifies justification or support. Meanwhile the verb "Seized" contrues the physical action of taking over or occupying land, which was carried out by "the European settler colonial project" on Palestinian land.

Datum 5d.	the UN itself	turned	It (Palestinian land) over to the colonists.
Analysis	Actor	Process: Material	Goal

In this datum, there is material process "turned" construing the process of doing that is done by the participant "The UN itself" as the actor, followed by the

pronoun "it" refers to Palestinian land. Then the phrase "over to the colonists" function as the goal.

This datum construe material process denotes actions taken by the UN in relation to land disputes. The word "turned over" is very significant, reflecting an act of surrender that not only had physical impacts, but also symbolic and political, handing over land that was historically and culturally significant for the Palestinian people to a group of colonists. In this context, the disadvantaged participant is Palestine because Palestine loses its land.

- **Datum 6**

"We had failed in our duty to meet the imperatives of prevention of mass atrocities"

Datum 6	We	had	failed	in our duty to meet the imperatives of prevention of mass atrocities
Analysis	Carrier	Process: Relational	attribute	Circ: manner

In this datum, there is a relational process. The process "had" in this context functions as a verb that indicates tense (past time) and the relationship of circumstances with the attribute "failed" which describes failure. The relational process in this case, "had" describes the condition or status of the subject by linking it

to a certain failure. Furthermore, the process followed by the phrase "in our duty to meet the imperatives of prevention of mass atrocities" functioning as circumstance of manner.

In this datum "had" as part of the relational process and "failed" as an attribute, the sentence structure construes the subject representing Craig Mokhiber as part of the UN has been in a state in the past where they have not succeeded in fulfilling their objectives as an organization operating in field of human rights to meet the imperatives of prevention of mass atrocities. This indicates an inability to adequately address or prevent very serious incidents. The word "imperatives" increases the seriousness of this task, indicating that there is a very strong moral or ethical obligation that is not being fulfilled.

- **Datum 7**

  "We are failing again"

Datum 7	We	are	failing	again
Analysis	Carrier	Process: Relational	attribute	Circ: time

  In this datum, there is a relational process "are" because it shows the relationship between the subject and the phrase after the auxiliary verb. The auxiliary verb "are" which is a form of the present continuous to show that this process or situation is on going. The relational process "are" associating the subject with a particular attribute, in this case "failing," describing their current

status or condition. Furthermore, the process followed by the adverb "again" as circumstance; meaning time adds a sense of recurrence or repeated time for the process that happens.

In the sentence "We are failing again," the combination of "are" as a relational process and "failing" as an attribute emphasizes that this failure was not just a one-off event, but something that happened again, indicating a continuous pattern or problem. Not only does it tell us that the Craig Mokhiber as part of UN is currently experiencing a failure, but also that this failure has occurred before.

- **Datum 8**

"We had international law on our side."

Datum 8	We	had	International law	on our side
Analysis	Carrier	Process: Relational	Attribute	Circ: place

In this datum, there is an attributive clause . The process contain in this clause is a relational process "had" because it shows the relationship between the subject and the complement after the verb. The process followed by the nominal group "international law" functioning as the attribute, construes a class of thing, attributed by the participant "We" as the carrier. Then the attribute followed by

the prepositional phrase "on our side" functioning as circumstance; meaning place.

This sentence contains the implication that Craig Mokhiber represents the UN as having a strong legal basis in international law for the situation or action being discussed. Using "had" in this context implies that at a certain time in the past, Craig Mokhiber as part of the UN felt supported or guaranteed by international law in their actions or positions.

- **Datum 9**

   "We had human rights on our side."

Datum 9	We	had	human rights	on our side
Analysis	Carrier	Process: Relational	Attribute	Circ: place

In this datum, there is an attributive clause. The process contain in this clause is a relational process "had" because it shows the relationship between the subject and the complement after the verb. The process followed by the nominal group "human rights" functioning as the attribute, construes a class of thing, attributed by the participant "We" as the carrier. Then the attribute followed by the prepositional phrase "on our side" functioning as circumstance; meaning place.

The sentence "We have human rights on our side" indicates a belief or claim that Craig Mokhiber and part of the United Nation are supported by human rights norms. It illustrates that subjects believe that they are acting in accordance with international standards or have a strong moral and legal basis regarding their actions.

- **Datum 10**

   "We had principle on our side."

Datum 10	We	Had	principle	on our side
Analysis	Carrier	Process: Relational	Attribute	Circ: place

In this datum, there is an attributive clause. The process contain in this clause is a relational process "had" because it shows the relationship between the subject and the complement after the verb. The process followed by the nominal group "principle" functioning as the attribute, construes a class of thing, attributed by the participant "We" as the carrier. Then the attribute followed by prepositional phrase "on our side" functioning as circumstance; meaning place.

In this datum, the use of "had principles on our side" indicates that Craig Mokhiber and the part of the UN believe their approach or actions are in line with recognized ethical or moral values and standards. This not only declares

ownership of a concept but also confirms the strength of the United Nation's position in supporting or defending its actions.

- **Datum 11**

  "Our authority was rooted in our integrity. But no more."

Datum 11	*Our authority*	*was rooted*	*in our integrity*	*But no more*
Analysis	Carrier	Process: Relational	Attribute	Circ: Manner

In this datum, the process contain in this clause is a relational process "was rooted" because it shows the relationship between the subject and the complement after the verb. The process followed by the prepositional group "in our integrity" is circumstance of place functioning as the attribute, attributed by the participant "We" as the carrier. Then this clause is connected with the coordinating conjunction "but" and the circumstance of manner "no more" indicating the contrast or opposition between the clause before and the word "no" in the circumstance construe the negative meaning.

This sentence reveals that previously, the power or authority of the United Nation was firmly based on their integrity, but this condition has changed "but no more". This indicates a loss or change in the moral foundations or beliefs that

once supported that authority. The phrase "but no more" indicates a decline or collapse in previously held values or principles;

- **Datum 12**

"We have much (sin) for which to atone."

Datum 12	We	have	much (sin)	for which to atone
Analysis	Carrier	Process: Relational	Attribute	Circ: purpose

In this datum, there is an attributive clause. The process contain in this clause is a relational process "have" because it shows the relationship between the subject and the complement after the verb. The process followed by the prepositional phrase "much for which to atone" where there is implicit word "sin" before the word "much" functioning as the attribute, construes a class of thing, attributed by the participant "We" as the carrier. Then the attribute followed by the prepositional phrase "for which" functioning as circumstance; meaning purpose. Furthermore, there is a material process "to atone" construing the process of doing that is must be done by the participant "We" as the actor.

This sentence conveys a collective recognition of past mistakes that have not been corrected, where "sin" acts as a moral burden that must be corrected by this group. The use of "have" in this context implies that owning this wrong is not

simply a matter of ownership but includes an ethical responsibility to perform a redemptive act.

- **Datum 13**

    "We must raise our voice, not lower it."

Datum 13.a	We	must raise	our voice
Analysis	Sayer	Process: Verbal	Verbiage

In this datum, there is verbal process "raise" because followed by the phrase "our voice" indicating there is process of saying. This process begins with the modal verb "must" before the verb indicating the expression of obligation or necessity to the process, construing the processes that must be saying by the participant "We" as the sayer. The process followed by the phrase "our voice" functioning as verbiage, construes the content of what is said.

In this datum, the use of "must raise our voice" implies that there is an urgent situation, where the United Nation's voice needs to be raised to influence change, make a difference, or defend rights. This sentence indicates that Craig Mokhiber as part of the UN feels that there is an unfair policy, a misunderstanding that needs to be cleared up, or a need to defend groups that are not represented or marginalized.

Datum 13b.	We	must not lower	It (our voice)
Analysis	Sayer	Process: Verbal	Verbiage

In this datum, there is verbal process "lower" begins with the modal verb "must" before the verb indicating the expression of obligation or necessity to the process, construing the processes that must be saying by the participant "We" as the sayer. The process followed by the phrase "our voice" functioning as verbiage, construes the content of what is said. Furthermore, the process "lower" begins by the word "not" indicating the negative meaning.

This datum construe Craig Mokhiber as part of UN provides advice in the form of prohibitions which are reflected in the capital "Must not". The phrase "lower it" indicates that we as part of the United Nation must speak up about the genocide that is taking place.

- **Datum 15**

We must begin now or surrender to unspeakable horror."

Datum 15	we	must begin	now	or surrender	to unspeakable horror
Analysis	Behaver	Process: behavioral	Circ: time	Process: behavioral	Circ: purpose

In this datum, there are two behavioral process "begin" and "surrender". In this sentence there is modal verb "must" before the verb indicating the expression of obligation or necessity to the process. So, the relational process "begin" and "surrender" construing the process of behaving that must behaving by the participant "We" as the behaver. While, the process "surrender" begins by the conjunction "or" indicating the choices between the two processes that must done by the actor. Furthermore, the phrase "to unspeakable horror" functions as the circumstance; meaning purpose.

This sentence describes an emergency situation in which the subject faces a critical choice between two very different actions: initiating efforts to avoid a bad outcome "must begin" or giving in to extremely negative consequences "surrender to unspeakable horror, in this context means genocide

- **Datum 16**

  "We must abandon the failed (and largely disingenuous) Oslo paradigm,"

Datum 16	We	must abandon	the failed (and largely disingenuous) Oslo paradigm
Analysis	Behaver	Process: behavioral	Circ: manner

In this datum, there is modal verb "must" before the verb indicating the expression of obligation or necessity to the process. The verb "abandon" is a

behavioral process because there are visible activities but the effects are not felt directly. While, the phrase "the failed (and largely disingenuous) Oslo paradigm" functions as circumstance of manner.

The use of the words "must abandon" in this context indicates that abandoning the paradigm is not just a choice but a moral or strategic obligation for broader interests, emphasizing that there are serious consequences associated with continuing this approach. This sentence can also be seen as a call to dare to face reality and make significant changes in the approach to the issue of genocide under discussion, reflecting the dynamics of power, ethics and responsibility.

- **Datum 17**

    "We must redirect all UN efforts and resources to the struggle against apartheid, just as we did for South Africa in the 1970s, 80s, and early 90s."

Datum 17a.	We	must redirect	all UN efforts and resources to the struggle against apartheid
Analysis	Behaver	Process: behavioral	Circ: manner

In this datum, the subject is the pronoun "we" as participant that acts as behaver because followet by the verb "must redirect" which belong to behavioral process. The verb "must redirect" is behavioral process because there are visible activities but the effects are not felt directly. This process followed by the phrase " all

UN efforts and resources to the struggle against apartheid " functioning as circumstance of manner.

In this datum, "ust redirect" is a behavioral process that describes the act of changing the direction or focus of a set of activities or resources. The word "redirect" explicitly indicates an action-oriented change from one goal to another. The use of "must" adds the element of necessity or imperative, implying that this action is not only recommended but considered important or mandatory.

Datum 17b.	just as	we	did	for South Africa in the 1970s, 80s, and early 90s
Analysis	Circ: manner	Actor	Process: Material	Goal

In this datum, the use of "did" in this sentence refers to an action or series of actions that the subject "we" as the actor has performed in the past. The verb "did" is material processes describe concrete actions that focus on what is done by the subject. In this context, "did" implies actual deeds or support given to South Africa, although specific actions are not described in this phrase.

This sentence implies that the actions taken by "we" in the past, especially the support for South Africa is an example of similar actions that might be included in the current context. The use of "just as" indicates a comparison, suggesting that this

previous action may serve as a model or reference for the action currently being considered or debated.

- **Datum 18**

   "*We must call for a transitional justice process, making full use of decades of accumulated UN investigations, enquiries, and reports, to document the truth, and to ensure accountability for all perpetrators, redress for all victims, and remedies for documented injustices.*"

Datum 18	We	must call	for a transitional justice process transitional justice process, making full use of decades of accumulated UN investigations, enquiries, and reports, to document the truth, and to ensure accountability for all perpetrators, redress for all victims, and remedies for documented injustices
Analysis	Sayer	Process: Verbal	Verbiage

In this datum, there is verbal process "call" construes the process of saying by the participant "we" as the sayer. Before the verb "call" there is a modal verb "must" indicating the expression of obligation or necessity to the process. The process followed by the phrase "for a transitional justice process, making full use of decades of accumulated UN investigations, enquiries, and reports, to document the truth, and to ensure accountability for all perpetrators, redress for all victims, and remedies for documented injustices" functioning as verbiage, construes the content of what is said.

This sentence conveys the urgency and importance of implementing an informed and structured transitional justice process. The use of "must" indicates that this step is seen as essential, not simply optional.

In detail, the process found when construing the reality of the UN toward the Israel-Palestine conflict through Craig Mokhiber's resignation letter is mentioned in the table below.

Table 1. The result of the ideational process construed the reality of the UN toward the Israel-Palestine conflict

No	Process	Data
1.	Material	4
2.	Behavioral	10
3.	Mental	2
4.	Relational attributive	9
5.	Verbal	3
6	Existential	0
	Total	**27**

Based on the analysis, most of the processes used by Craig Mokhiber when construing about the United Nations are behavioural and relational processes, which are behavioral processes used 10 times, and the relational process is used 9 times. The material process is used 4 times, the mental process is used 2 times. Then, the verbal process is used 2 times. However, the researcher did not find any existential process.

The dominant behavioral process shows that Craig Mokhiber's discussions often focus on behavior taken by the UN. Behavioral processes indicate that the UN

has passive action because no activities directly affect the participant. The use of relational processes, almost as much as behavioral, indicates that the text is more descriptive. The relational process strongly focuses on assigning status and attributes to the UN, such as role, identity, and organizational quality. The use of fewer material processes indicates less discussion about the physical actions or fundamental changes carried out by the UN than there is about its behavior. This indicates that UN interactions in some contexts are discussed more from the perspective of planning or implications for the action rather than the actual action itself. The limited use of mental processes in discussions reflects a lower focus on subjective perceptions, thoughts, or emotions in analyses or discussions of the UN. The relatively rare use of verbal processes in Craig Mokhiber's discussion indicates less focus on direct communication or dialogue in the context of social interaction or conversation.

In addition to examining the process in Craig Mokhiber's letter in construing the reality of the UN toward the Israel-Palestine conflict, the researcher also analyzed the participants and circumstances. The participants found are mentioned in the table below.

Table 2. Participant table of ideational process construing the United Nation

PROCESS	PARTICIPANT	DATA
Material	Actor	4
	Goal	4
Behavioral	Behaver	9
Mental	Senser	2
	Phenomenon	2
Relational	Carrier	9
	Attribute	9
Verbal	Sayer	2
	Verbiage	2
	Target	1
TOTAL		**39**

Participants found in construing the reality of the UN toward the Israel-Palestine conflict were 39 participants, such as the actor who appeared four times, goal four times (material process), behaver nine (behavioral process), senser two times, phenomenon two times (mental process), sayer two times, verbiage two times, target one time (verbal process), carrier nine times, attribute nine times (relational attributive process).

From the data that the researcher found, the high frequency of behaver shows that most of the discussions focused on the behavior carried out by the participants. The

presence of many carriers and attributes also points to the importance of defining or describing the condition or nature of participants.

The circumstance found in construing the reality of the UN toward the Israel-Palestine conflict are mentioned in the table below.

Table 3. Circumstance table of ideational metafunction construed United Nations toward Israel-Palestine Conflict

CIRCUMSTANCE	TYPE	DATA
Location	Time	10
	Place	4
Cause	Purpose	3
	Reason	2
Manner	Comparison	4
	Quality	2
Contingency	Condition	1
TOTAL		**26**

The circumstances were found in as many as 26 circumstances. Consisting of Circumstance of location, type of time used ten times and type of place used four times. The Circumstance of cause, type of reason used two times, and type of purpose used three times. The Circumstances of the Manner type of quality was used twice, and the type of comparison was used four times. Then, the Circumstance of contingency is the type of condition used once.

From the data, it can be seen that the most Circumstance that Craig Mokhiber used is the Circumstance of time. The high frequency of use of temporal (time), which belongs to the Circumstance of location states, indicates that the text

significantly emphasizes the context of the event or event being discussed. In this context, the event that Craig Mokhiber widely discusses is genocide. Craig Mokhiber uses circumstances of time a lot because he wants to emphasize that there is an event that has happened and has previously happened. At the same time, the UN's performance has changed over the "In recent decades", which he always repeats this phrase, and also "once more ", which shows the failure of the UN on the issue of genocide related to their duty on human rights.

A.2 Construing the reality

In this part, the researcher analyzes the ideational metafunction elements found to answer the second research question to construe the reality of the United Nations' position toward the Israel-Palestine conflict. The researcher answered the second research question by comparing the participants and the process that had been found. When comparing the participants who acted as the subjects, the researcher found two realities construed by Craig Mokhiber: the reality about the UN as the organization and the reality about the UN as the organization led by Craig Mokhiber.

In construing the reality of the UN as an organization, Craig Mokhiber used subjects such as "The UN," "Key part of the UN," "UDHR," and "The UN itself." These subjects indicate that Craig Mokhiber discusses the UN as an organization in general without involving himself as a participant. The processe found in the datum

2, datum 3a, datum 3b, datum 3c, datum 3d, datum 4, datum 5a, datum 5b, datum 5c, and datum 5d.

Meanwhile, in construing the reality of the UN as an organization led by Craig Mokhiber, Craig Mokhiber used subjects the pronoun "We". These subjects indicate that Craig Mokhiber discusses the UN as an organization led by him because involving himself as a participant in it. In this context, he is the highest commissioner in the UN. The processe found in the datum 1, datum 6, datum 7, datum 8, datum 9, datum 10, datum 11, datum 12, datum 13, and datum 14, datum 15, datum 16, datum 17, datum 18.

When the researcher analyzes the process used by both the UN as the organization and the UN as the organization led by Craig Mokhiber, the researcher found three similar processes: behavioral, relational, and material. The researcher compares each process used when construing the reality of the UN as an organization and the UN as an organization led by Craig Mokhiber to understand the differences. The differences between each process are presented in several tables below.

Behavioral Process

The differences in the use of behavioral processes when construing the reality of the UN as an organization and as an organization led by Craig Mokhiber are shown in Tables 1 and 2 below.

Table 1. The Behavioral process used when construing the reality of the UN as the organization

Participant	Behavioral Process	Circumstances
The UN	was standing up	for the oppressed peoples of those lands (US, South Africa, Israel)
Key parts of the UN	have surrendered	to the power of the US
Key parts of the UN	to abandon	These principle
Key parts of the UN	to retreat	from international law itself
The UN itself	helping to facilitate	the dispossession of the Palestinian people

From these data, it can be seen that when Craig Mokhiber construd about the United Nation, he used the words UN and Key part of the UN as the participant and the behavioral process show are: standing up, have surrendered, to abandon, to retreat, helping to facilitate, while the participant involved in the circumstances are: Israel, US, South Africa, and the dispossession of the Palestinian people.

This data construes that the behavior carried out by the UN towards Israel, the US, and Shout Africa is a form of support which is reflected in the verbs "was standing up" and "helping to facilitate". But, this behavioral process shows that the UN in the Israel-Palestine conflict only support passively instead of direct action, as shown in the sentence "The UN itself is helping to facilitate" in this context for "facilitating the dispossession of Palestinian people" the UN does not facilitating directly but just "helping". Furthermore, the behavioral actions taken by the UN are because they have surrendered to the power of the US. So, they abandon their principle and retreat from international law. It indicates that the UN is powerless against the conflict that occurred, and its power is under the power of the US, where

the US is a country that provides military support to Israel during the Israel-Hamas war.

The use of behavioral processes when construing the reality of the UN as an organization led by Craig Mokhiber is shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2. The Behavioral process used when construeing the reality of the UN as the organization led by Craig Mokhiber

Participant	Behavioral Process	Circumstances
We	must begin or surrender	to unspeakable horror (genocide)
We	must abandon	the failed (and largely disingenuous) Oslo paradigm
We	must stand	on the side of justice
We	must redirect	all UN efforts to the struggle against apartheid and resources

When Craig Mokhiber describes the UN as the organization he led, Craig Mokhiber uses the pronoun "We" to represent him, who still holds the position of high commissioner in the UN. In this case the behavioral processes show must begin, must abandon, must stand, and must redirect. Craig Mokhiber uses a lot of the modal "must," indicating the expression of suggestion (obligation or necessity) to the process by the participant (behaver), and the participant involved in the circumstance are our duty, mass atrocities, genocide, disingenuous, and justice.

This data construes that Craig Mokhiber, as high commissioner, provides more advice to the United Nations regarding the actions that this organization should take regarding its performance as reflected in the phrases "our duty", "disingenuous",

and "justice" as well as related to the issue of genocide as reflected in the phrases "genocide" and "mass atrocities". The use of this behavioural process shows the UN's powerless actions regarding the issue of genocide that occurred in Palestine and the changes that occurred in its performance, namely regarding justice. This data indicates that the UN is powerless. Craig Mokhiber gives many suggestions to the UN with the modality "must", indicating that he hopes for the UN to take action to solve the conflict between Israel and Palestine.

Relational Process

The differences in the use of relational processes when construing the reality of the UN as an organization and as an organization led by Craig Mokhiber are shown in Tables 3 and 4 below.

Table 3. Relational process used when construing the reality of the UN as the organization

No.	Participant	Relational Process	Circumstance
1.	The UN itself	carries	the original sin of helping to facilitate the dispossession of the Palestinian people

The researcher found one relational process when Craig Mokhiber construed the United Nations as the organization. The relational process that shows is "carries", the participant is the UN itself, and the circumstance shows "the original sin". It construes that the UN as the organization attributed sin because of helping to facilitate the dispossession of the Palestinian people.

The use of relational processes when construing the reality of the UN as an organization led by Craig Mokhiber is shown in Table 4 below.

Table 4. Relational process used when construing the reality of the UN as the organization led by Craig Mokhiber

No.	Participant	Relational Process	Circumstance
1.	The Organization that we serve	appears	powerless to stop it (genocide)
2.	We	had	failed in our duty to meet the imperatives of prevention of mass atrocities
3.	We	are	failing again
4.	We	had	International law on our side
5.	We	had	human rights on our side
6.	We	had	principle on our side
7.	Our authority	was rooted	in our integrity, but no more
8.	We	have	much (sin) for which to atone

Meanwhile, there are eight relational attributive processes when construing the UN as the organization led by Craig Mokhiber. In this process, Craig Mokhiber explains the process of being, which is about the powerlessness and failure that the UN has experienced. He also explains the process of having (possessive attributive) owned by the UN, such as had international law, had human rights, had principles, and integrity. Furthermore, there is the circumstance "but no more". It indicates a change in the principle of the UN, so Craig Mokhiber also gives the attribute "much sin" to the UN for which to atone.

After comparing the relational processes used, the researcher found only relational attributive processes. The same attribute was found when Craig Mokhiber

construed the UN as the organization itself and the UN as the organization led by Craig Mokhiber, namely "sin". The attribute "sin" carried by the UN is shown when Craig Mokhiber explains the process of being, which is about the powerlessness of the UN toward the genocide issues and the failure of the duty toward humanity that the UN has experienced.

Material Process

The differences in the use of material processes when construing the reality of the UN as an organization and as an organization led by Craig Mokhiber are shown in Tables 5 and 6 below.

Table 5. The Material process used when construing the reality of the UN as the organization

No.	Participant	Material Process	Circumstance
1.	The UN itself	ratifying	the European settler colonial project
2.	The UN itself	seized	Palestinian land
3.	The UN itself	turned	Palestinian land over to the colonists.

There are three material processes when Caigh Mokhiber construed the UN as an organization. In this process, Craig Mokhiber explains the process of doing by the UN, but the process has a negative connotation. For example, ratifying, seized, and turned. This process has a negative connotation because the circumstance shows that there are parties who are harmed by the process that has been carried out, namely Palestinians who are losing their land.

The use of material processes when construing the reality of the UN as an organization led by Craig Mokhiber is shown in Table 6 below.

Table 6. The Material process used when construing the UN as the organization led by Craig Mokhiber

No.	Participant	Material Process	Circumstance
1.	We	did (all UN efforts and resources to the struggle against apartheid)	for South Africa in the 1970s, 80s, and early 90s

Meanwhile, there is one material process when Craig Mokhiber construes the UN as the organization he led. In this process, Craig Mokhiber explains the process of doing, which has a positive connotation. Namely, did all UN efforts and resources to the struggle against apartheid. This process has a positive connotation because the circumstances show that some parties benefit from the process that has been carried out. UN efforts and resources help South Africa in the struggle against apartheid. Furthermore, the time circumstances show that this process happened in the 1970s, 80s, and early 90s.

The differences between the use of material processes show that the UN has made all efforts to the struggle against apartheid in South Africa a long year ago. However, at this time, the genocide is occurring in Palestine, but the UN is not doing the same as the UN did for Shout Africa.

B. Discussion

This study found that the most prevalent processes in Craig Mokhiber's resignation letter were behavioral and relational, indicating a nuanced portrayal of the UN's passive actions and perceived powerlessness. Specifically, the findings distinguish between the UN as an organization and the UN under Mokhiber's leadership. For the organization as a whole, behavioral processes dominated, suggesting passive support actions. In contrast, relational processes were more prevalent under Mokhiber's leadership, highlighting perceived powerlessness and the need for change. These findings address the research question by showing how ideational metafunction elements construct the reality of the UN's position toward the Israel-Palestine conflict.

The dominance of behavioral and relational processes reflects the UN's passive role and inability to take direct action on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Behavioral processes indicate passive action, while relational processes highlight organizational failure and the need for change. This suggests that the UN's actions, as conveyed through Mokhiber's language, are more supportive than proactive, underscoring the need for a re-evaluation of the UN's strategies and policies in such conflicts.

These findings contribute to the existing literature on ideational metafunction in political texts. Unlike previous studies that predominantly found material

processes, this research highlights the unique context of the UN's role. For instance, Svitach (2018) found material processes dominant in Theresa May's speech, reflecting her power as Prime Minister. Similarly, Mushtaq et al. (2020) identified material processes in Imran Khan's speech due to his authoritative position. Wahdania and Hamzah (2022) and Noori (2019) also found material processes dominant in speeches by political figures with significant power, such as Joko Widodo and Barack Obama, respectively. The current research differs as it reveals the prevalence of behavioral and relational processes, suggesting the UN's limited power in the Israel-Palestine conflict.

The differences in findings highlight how the power and influence of the participants affect the types of processes observed. In contexts where participants have significant authority, material processes dominate due to the direct impact of their actions. In contrast, behavioral and relational processes are more common in contexts where participants lack authority, indicating passive actions and perceived powerlessness.

This research also contributes to the broader field by showing that ideational metafunction not only reveals representation but also constructs power structures and realities about the positions of participants based on human experience. Previous studies, such as those by Suparto (2018), Chaerunnisah (2020), and Jabeen & Khanam (2021), used ideational metafunction to explore representation in various contexts. The current research extends this by demonstrating how ideational

metafunction can be applied to understand the portrayal of organizational roles and power relations in international conflicts.

One limitation of this study is its focus on a single resignation letter, which may not fully represent the broader actions and strategies of the UN. This limitation may affect the generalizability of the findings to other contexts or documents within the UN. Future research should include a variety of texts and communications to provide a more comprehensive analysis. Additionally, this study only used one metafunction in SFL theory. A complete analysis covering all three metafunctions (ideational, interpersonal, and textual) would offer a more holistic understanding of how language shapes and reflects the position of the UN. The interpersonal metafunction can reveal social relations and attitudes, while the textual metafunction can show how information is organized and cohesively linked in the text. Analyzing all three metafunctions would provide a more thorough understanding of the language used in political discourse.

In summary, the dominance of behavioral and relational processes in Craig Mokhiber's resignation letter suggests a perception of the UN's passive role and powerlessness in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The findings emphasize international organizations' need for more proactive and principled action in complex geopolitical conflicts. This research is important because it expands the understanding of how language can reflect and construct organizational roles as well as power structures in international relations. It contributes to functional linguistic theory by demonstrating

the application of ideational metafunctions in highlighting complicated realities and perceptions in political discourse.

CHAPTER V
CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In this chapter, the researcher provides conclusions and summarises this study's points. Furthermore, the researcher adds several suggestions for future researchers using the Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) theory from MAK Halliday & Matthiessen (2014).

A. Conclusion

This study meticulously examined and analyzed the application of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), specifically focusing on the ideational metafunction, to construe the reality of the UN's position on the Israel-Palestine conflict through Craig Mokhiber's resignation letter. Leveraging Halliday & Matthiessen's (2014) SFL theory, the research aimed to address and provide insights into the formulated problem.

The analysis highlighted that the UN's actions are predominantly depicted through behavioral processes, which points to a lack of tangible action regarding the Israel-Palestine conflict. This dominance of behavioral processes implies a perception of the UN and its leaders, including Craig Mokhiber, as largely passive and powerless in this geopolitical issue. Moreover, the frequent use of the modal verb "must" in Mokhiber's resignation letter, especially when referring to the UN as the organization he led, underscores a sense of urgency and obligation. The modal "must," followed

by a verb, indicates an expression of necessity or strong advice, suggesting that Mokhiber is urging the UN to take decisive action on the ongoing conflict. This linguistic choice reflects Mokhiber's hope and expectation that the UN will step up and address the issues between Israel and Palestine effectively.

Furthermore, the study's findings contribute to the broader discourse on the role of language in constructing organizational and geopolitical realities. Analyzing the resignation letter not only provides a window into Mokhiber's personal stance and frustrations but also offers a critical lens through which the UN's perceived inaction can be understood. This nuanced understanding emphasizes the importance of language in shaping perceptions of international organizations and their roles in global conflicts.

B. Suggestion

While this study provides valuable insights, it is important to acknowledge its limitations. The focus on a single resignation letter constrains the breadth and generalizability of the findings. Future research should aim to incorporate a wider array of texts to facilitate a more comprehensive analysis. This could include examining multiple resignation letters, speeches, debates, and news articles to capture a broader spectrum of discourse. Employing all three metafunctions of SFL—ideational, interpersonal, and textual—would allow for a more holistic examination of how language constructs meaning, social relations, and textual coherence across

different types of texts. Analyzing speeches, for example, could reveal how leaders construct their identity and relationships with their audience through language. Similarly, examining debates and news articles could shed light on how media framing and rhetorical strategies influence public perception and policy.

Moreover, expanding the scope of research to include multiple media outlets and a broader time frame would enhance the understanding of how media discourse shapes public perception and policy decisions regarding ethnic and geopolitical issues. This broader approach would provide a more nuanced view of the interplay between language, power, and ideology in international relations. In conclusion, this research underscores the critical role of language in shaping organizational and geopolitical narratives. Expanding the scope and depth of future research can further uncover the intricate ways in which language influences perceptions, shapes social identities, and impacts policy decisions. This comprehensive understanding is essential for fostering more effective and balanced communication strategies in addressing complex global issues.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bloor, T., & Bloor, M. (2007). *The practice of critical discourse analysis: An introduction*. London: Hodder Education.

Cook, G. (1989). *Discourse*. Oxford University Press.

Fairclough, N. (1992). *Discourse and social change*. Cambridge, England: Polity.

Febriyanti, R. H., & Sundari, H. (2022). The resignation reporting news of the president's staff via online media: A Norman Fairclough critical discourse analysis. *Scope: Journal of English Language Teaching, 6*(2), 87. https://doi.org/10.30998/scope.v6i2.11770

Fowler, R. (2013). *Language in the news: Discourse and ideology in the press*. Routledge.

Gareis, S. B. (2012). *The United Nations*. Bloomsbury Publishing.

Gee, J. P. (2018). *Introducing discourse analysis: From grammar to society*. Abingdon: Routledge.

Halliday, M. A. K., & Hasan, R. (1976). *Cohesion in English*. London: Longman.

Halliday, M. A. K., & Matthiessen, C. M. (1999). *Construing experience through meaning: A language-based approach to cognition*. London: Continuum.

Halliday, M. A. K. (2002). *On grammar* (J. Webster, Ed.). London: Continuum.

Halliday, M. A. K. (2004). *An introduction to functional grammar* (3rd ed.) (C. Matthiessen, Ed.). New York: Hodder Arnold.

Halliday, M. A. K. (2014). *Halliday's introduction to functional linguistics* (4th ed.) (C. M. Matthiessen, Ed.). New York: Routledge.

Horowitz, J. (2010). OHCHR pre-deployment human rights training: Adapting to the evolving roles, responsibilities, and influence of UN human rights officers. *Journal of Human Rights Practice, 2*(1), 28-48.

Jorgensen, M. W., & Phillips, L. J. (2002). *Discourse analysis as theory and method*. Sage.

Khorina, M., Saudin, & Nugraha, D. (2022). Construing structure in engineering texts in the framework of SFL. *Jurnal Bahasa Inggris Terapan, 8*(1), 53–61. https://doi.org/10.35313/jbit.v8i1.4148

Muhadjir, N. (2000). *Metode penelitian kualitatif edisi IV*. Yogyakarta: Rake Sarasin.

Qowim, A., & Degaf, A. (2024). Kanjuruhan tragedy in the New York Times: A critical discourse analysis. *Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics, 13*(3), 468-476. https://doi.org/10.17509/ijal.v13i3.66957

Rahardjo, M. (2020). *Metodologi penelitian kualitatif untuk ilmu-ilmu sosial dan humaniora (Dari teori ke praktik)*. Yogyakarta: Republik Media.

Rahardjo, M. (2023). *Tanya jawab metodelogi penelitian sosial kualitatif dari postpositivistik hingga postkualitatif*. Giri Prapanca Loka.

Svitach, T. M. (2018). An ideational metafunction analysis of Theresa May speech. *Young Scientist, 1*(53), 758–761. https://molodyivchenyi.ua/index.php/journal/article/view/5440

Syarafina Aldisan, F., & Hamzah. (2022). Comparative analysis of ideational metafunction between presenters in talk show. *E-Journal of English Language and Literature, 11*(4). http://ejournal.unp.ac.id/index.php/jell

Tengku Firmansyah, H., & Degaf, A. (2024). A critical discourse analysis of Jayland Walker's demise in digital journalism. *Englisia: Journal of Language, Education, and Humanities, 11*(2), 67-90. https://doi.org/10.22373/ej.v11i2.21792

Wahdania, C., & Hamzah, H. (2022). Ideational metafunction analysis of power domination in Joko Widodo's job creation law speech on October 9th 2020: A critical discourse analysis. *English Language and Literature, 11*(1), 11.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Uzmatul Ulya was born in Rembang on September 9, 2000. She graduated from SMAN 1 Lasem. She started her higher education in 2020 at the Department of English Literature UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and finished in 2024. She received a Higher Education Scholarship from the Education, Youth and Sports Office of Rembang Regency. Besides being a student, she is also a santri at Darun Nun Boarding School. During her studies at the University, she spent her free time as a tutor and assistant teacher at TK IT Taruna Mandiri. She also participated in the Annual International Conference on Language, Literature and Media (AICoLLiM) 2023.